NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1867.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

BY ATLANTO TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. PARIS, April 22.-It is reported on very good authority here that the Emperor Napoleon, in his preparations for war, is engaged in an endeavor to purchase arms in the United States. The chances are apparently in favor of war on the Luxemburg question. The neutral steat Powers have, it is said, proposed a compromise of the difficulty, but Prussia disapproves

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 22-Evening.-Spain promises to give England full satisfaction and indemnity for the seizure of the Victoria; but her replies to the demands in the case of the Toruado still continue to be evasive and unsatisfactory.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, April 2-Noon. - Williams & Guien's steamer Chicago, Capt. Harris, from New-York April 10, arrived at this port late yesterday afternoon. telligence has been received here that the bark Annie Ramsay, Capt. Phillips, which left New-York on the 8th of March last for Bristol, England, was abandoned at sea. No date or other particulars have been received. The ship Vanguard, Capt. Russell, sailed to-day for New-York. The ship Gardner Colby, Capt. Dunbar, sailed to-day for San Francisco, California. SOUTHAMPTON, April 12.-The North German Lloyd's

steanship Hansa, which left New-York on the 11th, arrived at this port to-day, and, after landing passengers and mails for London, sailed for Bremen.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LAVERPOOL, April 22-Noon.-On account of the con-tinuance of the Easter holidays, the markets are generally closed. Cotton is avery-irregular, and quotations are merely nominal. Middling Uplands are quoted on the street at about 11d. Corn is firm at 43/9 per quarter for Mixed Western. The stock board and markets at London are also closed.

2 p. m.-Cotton has declined id. since the opening quo

tations.

Evening.—The Cotton market is inactive, and prices are declining. The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 10] #11d.; Middling Orleans, 11id.; the sales to-day foot up 8,000 baies. The Breadstuffs market is dull. Corn is quoted at 43/9 per quarter for Mixed West-White California Wheat sold to-day at 14/3 per cental. Ashes-pots, 34/. Spirits Turpentine, 36/9. Tallow, 44/6 for American. Petroleum-Standard White, 1/4

LONDON, April 22 .- 2 p. m .- The Breadstuffs marke

Evening.-The Sugar market is dull, and prices are nominal. Linseed-66/ per quarter for Calcutta.

IMPORTANT CORRECTION. In a Cable dispatch dated Liverpool, April 20, a very serious error was made in reporting"the receipts of cotton thus far this year as 284,000 bales "ahead" of last year The true statement is the receipts of cotton at Liverpool up to the date mentioned were 294,000 bales less than last year .- Office Associated Press, New-York, April 22,

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship Bremen, from Southampton April 9, arrived here yesterday, bringing two days later foreign files.

> FRANCE. THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

The Standard says: "Our Paris correspondent exhibits a state of great uneasiness and soreness among all Frenchmen on the position of the Luxemburg negotiations, and the conviction is general in Paris that sooner or later war will break out

WAR RUMORS. The most strenuous efforts are being made by the military authorities to supply the Chassepot breach-

leader to the infantry. There are already 150,000 of these new arms ready, and they will be served out to the Imperial Guard within a month. It is also announced that the army of Lyons bas

been ordered to "hold itself in readiness. The Pigna Gazette says:
"In presence of the obstinacy with which some persons

endeaver to mislead public opinion by seeking to spread the news of an Austro-Prussian alliance, we cannot too plainly affirm that no negotiations in this sense exist, or have existed."

have existed."

The Daily Neers correspondent says:

"A fearful panic at the Bourse, caused by the apprehension of immediate war, is the all-absorbing news of the day. The Minister of War has given it as his opinion that Prussia cannot defend the Rhine without the possession of the fortress of Luxemburg, and that possession she is resolved to maintain against all comers."

War rumors crop up in all directions. It is said that Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, has been telegraphed for from Algeria; that Marshal Canrobert has gone on a mission of observation to Strasbourg, and, more important than all, that Major Loisel, one of the most distinguished officers in the French army, of the most distinguished officers in the French army, has been sent in hot haste to the Rhine.

The Patrie says: The rumors which have been in circulation of military

"The rumors which have been in circulation of military measures taken by Prussia, are totally incorrect. Most explicit and spontaneous declarations on this subject have been made by the Berlin Cabinet for the information of the Court of the Tuileries.

"Rumors have been current on the Bourse that Marshal McMahon has been summoned to Paris by telegraph, and that a note has been dispatched to Berlin relating to the fortress of Luxemburg.

"Great uncasiness prevailed on the Bourse, and apprehensions of war are generally expressed. The speedy outbreak of war is anticipated."

THE TREATY OF 1839.

The Etendard states that up to the present the French Government has received no representations from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg relative to the Treaty of 1839.

FRANCE AND LUXEMBURG.

A telegram from Paris says: "The rumors current here that an ultimatum had been sent to Prussia, and that the Dake of Magenta had been summoned to Paris, and that a loas of 300,000,000 franc was about to be issued, are denied."

The Etendard says: Prussia having thought proper to consult the conigni taries of the treaties of 1839, France, in her turn, has been compelled to place herself in communication with the European powers, the matter is now placed on a diplomatic footing, and all leads to the hope that it will

"The country knews that on diplomatic grounds the Imperial Government has preserved its proverbial skill, and that nothing can cause it to swerve from the object it pursues of insuring respect for our rights, the satisfaction

of our claims, and the progress of our influence." La France says: "The moment may come when the Government, not withstanding the sympathy it displays toward Germany, may be compelled to take into account that which the national dignity would impose in the event of an obstihate refusal of those guarantees which are due to our just influence. The responsibility of events would fall upon those who appear to undertake the task of disturbing

Europe by unlimited ambition and unbridled preten FOREIGN POLICY-THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION. The journals of the Opposition bitterly complain

of the policy of the Government, and that no interpella-

tions have been made on the affair so freely discussed in the Parliaments of England, Prussia, and Holland. The Liberte says: "France desires Luxemburg, and Holland consents to cede it—that is, with the assent of Prussia. The Powers who signed the treaties of 1839 have thus no cause for interference; but the consent of Prussia has been refused us. If, in consequence, France does not take Luxemburg now, every one will be allowed to say that she yielded to the opposition of Prussia, an apposition which the Government papers say is not founded on any legitimate right. We menaced Russia, at the period of the Polish war, but did not strike a blow; that cost us the friendship of both Russia and the Poles. We menaced america, but did nothing more; that cost us the friendship of the Americans, who have come to an understanding with Russia. We menaced without acting in 1866; that has cost us the unification of Germany. We are threatening without striking in the Luxemburg affair; that will end, perhaps, in the Austro-Prussian alliance. If we are strong enough, and if we believe in the utility of rectifying our frontiers, let us strike. Prussia, thank heaven, has given us ample provo eation." The Paris correspondent of The Globe says: "I have tions have been made on the affair so freely discussed in

alion."

The Paris correspondent of The Globe says: "I have made inquiries in well-informed quarters as to the exact come to an arrangement with him. And the arrangement which it thinks might be necepted is that France should drop her presention to the annexation of the Duchy, and that Frussia should consent to evacuate the fortress—in

other words, that Luxemburg, as it wishes to be, should be left entirely to itself under its Grand Duke. I am assured that beyond this France will not go, and that if Prussia cannot or will not quit the fortress, there must be war. On this point I am told the Emperor is quite decided, and has been so for two or three days past."

There was a terrible panic on the Bourse April 6, in anticipation of war.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE DIFFICULTY WITH SPAIN.

The Times, in a leader, says: Lord Stanly has acted energetically in support of his late demand for satisfaction from Spain. The Moditerranean squadron has sailed from Malta, and may be expected to appear before Cadiz without delay. Its object is to obtain from the Spanish Government a plain answer to a plain question, and to put an end to the negotiations which have been carried on to so great a length, and with so little effect, between the Spanish Secretary for Foreign Affairs and her Majesty's Minister. Although the British Government must at last be impressed with the necessity of departing from the excessive moderation and forbeance which the conscionsness of superior strength seemed to recommend, and although they could no longer submit to a treatment inconsistent with the national honor, we are yet allowed to hope that the worst extremities may be avoided, and that our ultimatum may eventually be accepted. We have been stanch friends and faithful allies to the Spaniards in our time, and we wish nothing better than to continue on the same amicable footing. But the position taken up by Lond Stanie's seems, to the most moderate among us, perfectly just and reasonable. It remains to be seen whether Don Busebio de Calonge cannot dispense with that gentleman's and with Narvaez's services, and listen to the advice of less stiffnecked and less wrong-headed statesmen."

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club have decided their programme for sailing matches for 1867, and in all schooner races have opened them to any of the New-York Yacht Club fleet. The first match is to take place on Monday, June 10, from the Nore to Dover: prizes, £100 first, £50 second vessel. Thursday, July 4, match from the Nore to Havre: prizes, £100 first, and £50 second vessel. There will be no restrictions as to canvas, nor limitation to number of friends.

The trials of Fenians by the Dablin Special Comlate demand for satisfaction from Spain. The Mediter-

THE FENIANS. The trials of Fenians by the Dublin Special Com mission have commenced. The calendar contains the names of 300 prisoners, of whom half are indicted for high treason.

HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE.

The Examiner says:

"The friends of household suffrage look with grave distrust apon the proposal of Mr. Coleridge, which they regard as certain to be followed by a practical denial and rejection of the principle for which they contend. Should ministers treat the motion as irreconcilable with the scope and spirit of their bill, and should it be carried by a coalition, a dissolution would be inevitable."

THE WORKING CLASSES AND THE MINISTRY. On Saturday, April 6, a numerous and influential delegation, avowedly representing the middle and working classes of the manufacturing districts, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-st., to express their sympathy with and to offer support to her Majesty's Government in the present crisis with respect to the Reform Question. The Hon. Algerman Egerton, M. P., introduced the deputation, and said that the associations represented by the gentlemen present cordinally supported such measures of reform as, while preserving the preserving assurances to the but that their object was also to counteract by all lawful means the action of agitation and all undur influence upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform. The Chancellor was then addressed by Mr. Antrobus of Manufester, Mr. Edge of Bolton, Mr. Bold of Liverpool, Mr. Hall of Sufford, and others, and in the course of his reply said: "The importance at this moment, and, indeed, at all times, to the Government of receiving assurances of support from men like yourselves cannot be casily expressed or exaggerated. At this moment, no doubt, the position of the Government is one in which the sympathy of their fellow-subjects is doubly valuable. When we took the reigns of Government many questions of great importance demanded the attention of the Ministry, we gave our best attention to them, and notwithstanding the difficulty we have experienced we have been enabled to present and to pass some measures which have been rarely equaled in haportance. But this question of Parliamentary Reform three with shadow over everything, and although it was not impossible by some contrivance On Saturday, April 6, a numerous and influential delegation, avowedly representing the middle and workpress my hope and conviction that if the hour come when the sympathy of the English people is expressed in a manner that cannot be mistaken, we shall not appeal to the people of England in vain."

THE REFORM AGITATION.

Meetings continue to be held in all the large towns, and resolutions are passed condemning the Government measures, and demanding manhood suffrage and the ballot, and on the 6th a conference of representatives of th lot, and on the 6th a conference of representatives of the middle and working classes was held at Radley's Hotel. McCullagh Torrens, M. P., was the chief speaker. He said he would not budge from his demand for household suffrage, and that to be satisfactory must be accompanied by a lodger franchise. Letters were read from Prof. Fawcett, J. S. Mill, John Bright and others, avow-From Fawcett, J. S. Mill, John Bright and others, avowing their determination to stand by the cause of the people until the whole of their just demands were conceded, which Mr. Bright said would be very soon.

The following is the new clause of which Mr. Disraeli has given notice that he shall move to have inserted in the Government pressure.

vernment measure:
ollowing enactments shall be made for the pur
giving facilities to occupiers desirous of acquiring

The following enactments shall be made for the purpose of giving facilities to occupiers desirous of acquiring the franchise under this act in respect of dwelling houses in burroughs in which the owner is liable by act of Parliament to be rated instead of the occupier:

1. The full rateable value of every house in a borough, and the full rate in the pound, and the name of the occupier, shall be entered in the rate-book.

2. In every borough forms of claim to be used by an occupier desirous of being rated for the purpose of acquiring the franchise under this act shall be obtainable, free of charge, at every post-office in the borough at which money orders are issued.

3. The form of claim shall have printed thereon the address of the overseers, and when signed by the claimant shall be transmitted free by the post to the overseers.

ant shall be transmitted free by the post to the overscers.

4. On the receipt of any such claim the overseers shall
return an answer stating the amount of rate, if any, due
in respect of the premises.

5. The overseers, on the receipt of the claim and on the
payment of the rate, if any then due, shall make an entry
in the rate-book declaring the liability of the occupier to
be rated and pay rates in respect of such house, and such
occupier shall be liable accordingly, and the overseers
shall give notice to the owner that the occupier has so
claimed as aforesaid, and thenceforth the owner shall be
discharged from his liability to be rated or pay any rate
in respect of such house until the occupier makes default
in payment of such rate as hereinafter mentioned.

6. Where the occupier of any dwelling-house that has
been let to him free from rate claims to be rated, and to
pay the rates for the purpose of acquiring the franchise
under this act, he may deduct from any rent due or accruing due from him to the owner, any sum which the
owner would have been liable to pay if the occupier
had not paid the rates in pursuance of such claim as
aforesaid.

had not paid the rates in pursuance of such claim as aforesaid.

7. Where the occupier of any house having claimed to be rated, and to pay rates as aforesaid in respect of a dwelling house makes default in payment of the rates due from him, the overseers shall give notice of such default to the owner, and thereupon the liability of the owner to be rated, and to pay rates in respect of such house shall revive in the same manner in all respects as if no claim had been made by the occupier; but the owner shall be entitled, if the occupier is liable under a contract with him to pay the rate, to compensate himself for the default so made by the occupier, by adding to any rent 'due or accruing due from the occupier any sum which he as owner has thus become liable to pay on account of rate by reason of the default of the occupier, and shall have the same remedies for recovering the same as if it were rent in arrear; but no notice shall be given to the owner by the overseers under this section of the default of the occupier until the overseers have served notice on the occupier stating their intention to apply to the owner for payment of the rate due, and the occupier has made default in paying such rates for seven clear days after the receipt of such notice; all expenses incurred by the overseers under this section shall be deemed to be expenses incurred in the registration of voters, and shall be allowed accordingly.

to come down on the following Wednesday (the 10th) and to come down on the following Wednesday (the loth) and charge them in this particular case. The counsel engaged for the prosecution are Edward James, LL., Fitz James Stephens and Mr. Payne. The defense of Col. Nelson will be taken up by the War Department, and that of Lieut. Brand by the Admiralty. In the former the counsel will be the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hannon, and Mr. Peland, and for the latter, Sir R. P. Collier, ex-Solicitor-General, Mr. Huddleston (Counsel to the Admiralty) and Mr. West. An application will be made to a Judge at Chambers to remove the indistment (if the Grand Jury make one) by certiorari to the Queen's Bench for trial.

The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes an article The Journal of St. Felersburg publishes an article referring to the premature opinions expressed by the Russian newspapers on the sale of Russian America to the United States. It says:

"We can only state that the transaction is mutually advantageous, and that the ports of Eastern Siberia will be granted certain privileges, and that the commercial interests of both countries will be promoted."

TURKEY.

The Imperial Commissioner, Mustapha Pasha, has

returned from Crete.

The representatives of France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Italy, are jointly pressing the Porte to grant an armistice to the Cretans, and to consult the Christians whether they would prefer an autonomy or to be annexed to Greece. The English Embassador, acting apart, only recommends an autonomy. At present the Porte refuses both these propositions, but he would probably consent to an autonomy under a guaranty of the great Powers.

Large recinforcements are being sent to the Greek frontiers, where a serious outbreak is apprehended. returned from Crete.

frontiers, where a serious outbreak is apprehended. The Generalissimo, Omar Pasha, is going to take the command-in-chief. Twenty thousand militia have been called out, and great apprehensions are entertained for the internal tranquility of Constantinople, and the importation of arms has been prohibited.

EGYPT.

The Viceroy has stated that the mission of Nubar-Pacha at Constantinople has completely succeeded. The principal concessions obtained are the authorization to conclude treaties of commerce, and an independent judi-

MITYLENE.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The correspondent of The Levant Herald, March 20, writes: "I cannot yet give you the final details of the havoc caused by the calamity which has befallen us, as

writes: "I cannot yet give you the final details of the havoe caused by the calamity which has befallen us, as shocks still continue, and it has been impossible to prepare, up to the present moment, any rehable official return; even the ruins have not yet been completely explored. The number who have perished throughout the island is estimated at from 1,300 to 2,000, the entire population being \$6,000." Another Correspondent, March 16, writes from Cephaloma:

"The island continues to feel indications of volcanic action. Forty days have clapsed since the calamity which has inflicted so much injury first burst upon us, and the shocks have not yet ceased, although they have become much weaker. People are looking forward anxiously to the opening up of a crater on one of the mountains, which will in all probability take place, and thus give vent to the cruption and put an end to the shocks of carthquake. At Argostell there are not 20 houses left standing, and the distress there is at its hight. The fields are left untilled, for their owners have no means to pay for labor, and many of the peasantry have emigrated. Trade is completely paralyzed, and, with the exception of carpenters and masons, the werkmen in the towns have nothing whatever to do. Rents have risen to enormous prices, 20 talaris a month being offered for a miserable little place of two or three rooms. Peaunlary assistance has been sent here from various quarters, but the sams remitted so far will cover but a small portion of the total loss, which is estimated at about 3,060,060 talaris, or some £600,000, in addition to the loss of 300 lives and the number of wounded. The King, who spent four or five days here, went in person to all the places that have suffered, and after he left sent a cargo of provisions and of wood for building purposes. The two English iron-clads which came here from Malta brought a quantity of biscuit and of general provisions, their surgeons showed the greatest attention to the wounded, and our Consal, Baron d'Everton, kindly put iron-clads which came here from Maila brought a quantity of biscuit and of general provisions; their surgeons showed the greatest attention to the wounded, and our Consul, Baron d'Everton, kindly put a considerable sum of money at the disposal of those who were in most pressing need.

"The official returns of the victims of the lafe disaster show 231 killed and 156 wounded. The material loss has

"The official returns of the victims of the late disaster show 231 killed and 155 wounded. The material loss has not been correctly ascertained as yet, but it is supposed to be very considerable. In Luxuri, out of 24 churches, several of which were large and handsome, three only remain standing, and these, also, are in a very displicated state. In the village of Assos, numbering 206 houses, 143 were destroyed. A fearful chasm opened between Matonath ard Erpikaton; it is firstly two miles long and about three fathoms deep. Fortanticly, it exhalse 25 yet no deleterious gases. Several remittances have Been lately received at Argostoli for the relief of the sufferers; one of them has been sent by the committee formed at Smyrna under the presidency of the Greek Consul, Mr. Glimenopulo," Glimenopule."

ARRIVAL OF THE COLORADO-SHE IS VISITED BY TWO VICEROYS OF KANAGAWA-JAPANESE EMBASSY TO THE UNITED STATES-SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

When I was at Hong Kong, I found that the ex pected opening of regular steam communication between that port and San Francisco was regarded with much interest; but it was not until I arrived at Yokohama that I found a just appreciation of the event-one which is detined to change the current of a large portion of the world's commerce, and which inaugurates a new cra for the Pacific shores of Asia. On the forenoon of the 24th inst., the booming of a gun announced the advance up the magnificent bay of Jeddo of the ploneer steamer Colorado. She had been expected aseveral days, everybody was on the qui vice, and a multitude, composed of both natives and foreigners, hastened to the "Bund" to have a first sight of the revolutionizer. To Americans the sight was one of peculiar interest, for the Colorado announced to them that they were now mearer to the Golden Gate than that point in their country is to Sandy Hook. Buropeans were also gratified to find their homes made so much more accessible, while those of the natives who are desirous of seeing the world, must have rejoiced that now, for the first time in history, a traveler may make the entire circuit of the globe by steam. Perhaps, too, the Japanese were struck by the coincidence that a few months after Government had abrogated the law which forbid their going abroad, the gap which had hitherto existed in the steam girdle was filled up, enabling them to circumnavigate the earth. On landing here from the United States Consular boat in company with Gen. Stahl, American Consul, and the Rey. Mr. Balley, British Chaplain, we were met by a number of New-York and San Francisco friends, among whom was Mr. A. A. Low, who, steaming jaround the world, takes on his way the Paris Exhibition. We found that the Colorado weather "varied from fair to middling." She had run 5.442 miles in her 23 days steaming, had consumed about 890 tuns of anthracite coal, making from 13 to 17 revolutions in a minute, or that number of miles per hour. The weather compelled her to go as far south as lat. 29 28. No land was seen or vessel passed. The officers say that whales were visible, but it was when the passengers slept; all they saw was a few gulls that were startled by having their solitude disturbed. She brought telegrams from New-York was by the English mail—newspapers to the China Mail subsidy, which a world's commerce, and which inaugurates a new era for the Pacific shores of Asia. On the forenoon of the 24th

and French competing lines.

The two Viceroys of Kanagawa visited the great The two Viceroys of Kanagawa visited the great steamer, making a critical examination, and expressing admiration of all they saw. Her early departure precluded a number of official visits that were to have been made. Twenty-four hours after coming to anchor, she steamed away for Hong Kong, having, in the interimtaken in a quantity of coal, which the General Agent of the Company, Capt. Phelps, had on hand in properly constructed sheds.

There is no lack of interesting matter to communicate trans. Time suffices for indicate a few paragraphs.

from Japan. Time suffices for inditing a few paragraph only. This country contrasts strongly with its continent all neighbors. China can hardly be aroused from he lethargy of centuries. Japan is manifesting signs of lifson of the default of the occupier, and shall have the same remedies for recovering the same as if it were rent in arrear; but no notice shall be given to the owner by the overage the notice of the occupier of the overage of the ov

SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship New-York, from Aspinwall April 14, rrived here yesterday. The following is her specie list: FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Dracan, Sherman & Co. \$64,735 25; Hugene Kelly & Co. \$47,000 90
Bithiey, Moryan & Co. \$69,22 55 Wells, Fargo & Co. \$10,167 15
Sherican Bapress Co. \$10,002 41 Order. \$50,000 90
Lets & Waller. \$214,000 60 Franama R. R. Co. \$27,850 62

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

BE RELATIONS BETWEEN PRESIDENT MOSQUERA AND CONGRESS. From Car Special Correspondent.

In regard to the revolutionary tidings which I re-

ported in my last, I am glad to be in a position to

state that my worst fears have not been realized, and

that we are still living in a state of quietism. The intelligence which was received from the capital wasconsiderably exaggerated, and the later news which came to hand a day or two after the transmittal of ny previous communication, gave a flat denial to all

that had been previously received. There was in fact no positive revolution, in so far as bloodshed was concerned. The long-standing disagremens between President Mosquera and his Congress had certainly assumed its most disagreeable form, and an open rupture was at one time extremely imminent, bat this was prevented by the President himself, who saw that he could not constitutionally justify the many innovations he had been making in the common law of the land. A compromise was effected, and although it appears that ex-President Marillo was arrested, it seems that he was not imprisoned, but soon set at liberty. The rupture between the President and Congress occurred in this wire; On the lith of March, after much discussion in the Senate, a law was passed for regulating the functions of the government of the nation in the civil conflicts of States. This law provided that on all occasions the troops of the General Covernment should refrain from interfering in the quariels of the States themselves. (I may just as wellstate here that each State possesses its own local Government, at the head of which is the President of the State, who is elected by popular suffrage, and is arienable for his acts to the people of the State in which he serves, and not to the President of the Republic.) The law also provides that the National Government should in time of revolution maintain its relations with the constitutional local Government of any State so disturbed, until the authority of the later became totally loca. bat this was prevented by the President himself, its relations with the constitutional local Government of any State so disturbed, until the authority of the latter became totally lost. This message was sent to the President, Mosquera, who in reply transmitted a decument to Congress declaring their act unconstitutional and of a revolutionary and anarchical tendency. The message was a lengthy one, abounding with numerous objections to all that was contained in the Congressional message, and reprehending the Congressmen in strong terms. The worthy President emchaled by stating his determination to sever his emaction with the Congress, and decreeing that in this condition of affairs it was necessary to put in this condition of affairs it was necessary to put in ferce the act of the Constitution giving the President

force the act of the Constitution giving the President the power of summarily condemning to death. This step of Mosquera appears to have lind great effect, fir on the following day the decree was suspended, at the earnest solicitation of thirty-eight members of Congress, and on the 16th the following "agreement" was come to between the strong-headed President and his refractory Congress:

1. The President will retire his message disavowing his relations with Congress. If this is not agreed to, the minority which has supported the President previously will abandon him, and unite itself to the majority with the purpose of everthrowing the Dictatorship.

2. All laws, decrees, and contracts upon loans will remain without effect.

3. Upon this supposition (and from the fact that the contract with Messrs. Robinson & Fleming has not been completed), the President will be authorized to reorganize the Panama Railroad Company, according to public law, and in such a manner that the nation shall become a shareholder, and be cuabled to derive an annual rental of \$500,000 or \$600,000.

4. The President accepts the suppression of special millary tribunals.

5. The Congress, without compromising itself as to de-

. The Congress, without compromising itself as to deb. The Congress, without compromising itself as to de-termined reforms, will make alterations in the law rela-tive to public order which caused the rupture between the Legislature and the President.

6. The law relative to the management of ecclesiastical affairs will not be altered this year, and the Rishops will eturn to their charges immediately.

7. The churches will be returned by the President to their to are owners.

their to the churches will be returned by the President to their to their for the number of treeps will not be varied this year, but Congress will decree what it believes necessary for the coming one.

2 Congress maintains the right and liberty to decide on place tions according to its choice.

Congress maintains the right and heavy to decar on the folios according to its choice.

THE PARAMA RAILROAD RESERVES.

THE PARAMA RAILROAD RESERVES.

The following extract from a letter written by one of the representatives of Panama, now in logota, to a gentleman in this city, it will be seen that the Panama Failroad Company will require to bid high to insure the retention of the line in their own hands?

I will now give you an account of the good offer made, and through which if bettered by the Panama Railroad Company, both nation and State will gain impressely.

made, and through which if bettered by the Panama Railroad Company, both nation and State will gain immensely.

"The following are the terms which have been proposed by Dr. Ignacio Gutierrez on behalf of an English firm: 1. That a lease of the line be granted for '99 years. 2. That the Company undertakes to pay the national debt (amounting to \$33,000,000, and believed to be purchasable at \$15 for the \$100 bond). S. To pay \$1,000,000 for the Buenaventura road. 4. To advance \$1,000,000 to the nation. S. To pay an annual rental of not less than \$500,000 to the nation. and \$100,000 to the State of Panama. This contract would free the customs revenues from the 35 per cent which they now pay for interest on foreign loans, etc. The annual rental of itself represents a very large capital, and the amount required to pay off the debt and interest will not fall short of \$5,000,000. You will, therefore, see that this proposal is very advantageous, and far superior to any that has yet been made. Further than this, I learn that Mr. Brandon of the firm of Frouler & Cocken is authorized to compete with any proposal made for the line. The importance which England attaches to this question is obvious, and Messrs. Totten and Nelson assert that the Government favors the new Company. The interests of these gentiemen, as you will suppose, are both commercial and political, and they do not wish to see rejected this enterprise, which is not only the most paying in the world, but the best saited to advance the commerce and politics of America in the Pacific. We are, then, near the end of our difficulties, because now, to the advantage of reforming a contract which benefits no one but the Company, is joined the imperative necessity of change if this line is to maintain its trade in opposition to the Nicaragua and Costa Rica route.

"It seems a certainty that the question of the future

"It seems a certainty that the question of the future management of the line will be decided this year, so that "It seems a certainty that the question of the future management of the line will be decided this year, so that with a like prospect before it the nation cannot enter into war, and still less Mosquera, who will have even his vanity flattered by the termination of the affair. Remembering the fate of his negotiations with Cotterill and Co., no doubt the President thought that Congress would refuse all attempts to arrage the matter; but the sight of the advantages which would accrue to the nation from the acceptation of such a contract as this, has caused a wonderful feeling of unanimity to prevail. We may have peace now for a time, but I much fear this money will prove a strong inducement to some of our many vagabonds to create a disturbance. Nevertheless I rely on the good sense of the nation, and the strong desire of the people for the preservation of peace, to render uscless all attempts of the evil disposed to break it."

ANOTHER ATTACK ON CURUPAITY-RUMORS OF PEACE UNFOUNDED-THE WAR IN THE PROV-INCES-RUMOR THAT THE UNITED STATES IS ABOUT TO SEND AN ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY--BUSINESS-THE HARVEST, &C. From Our Special Correspondent.
BUENOS AYRES, S. A., March 13, 1867.

On the 6th inst., President Mitré resumed the reins of government after an absence of two years nearly, at the head of the army. He has been warmly welcomed back and all fear of trouble has disappeared, The local war in the provinces continues but in diminished proportions. Another attack has been made on Fort Curupaity but without any great result. All the iron-clads were tengaged and the land force was expected to attack also but this was not done. The abattis before the fort on the land side is truly formidable. There is such a succession of ditches filled with thorny brush and tree tops, and then piles of fallen, thorny trees, so wide, thick, and impenetrable, that the best army in the world would hesitate about encountering all these difficulties under a direct fire. The camping ground of the Allies is low and marshy, while the Paraguayans have a good site for a camp, and can come up near enough to the Allies to throw danger and death across the narrow but impassable marsh among the Allied tents. This often occurs. minished proportions. Another attack has been made

lies to filrow darger among the Allied tents. This often occurs.

Between the two armies there rises from the bosom of the marsh a sort of island. Its sides are steep, and its level summit of about 100 yards square is covered with tall palms and a dense undergrowth. The party that can fortify it can command the other encampment. It is about 100 yards from each camp, and daily it is looked upon with envious eyes by both parties. The Brazilians have placed a battery of 56 guns so as to play on this island, if need be, and it is believed that the Paraguayans have similar defenses. Near this island, toward the side of the Allies, is another similar but smaller island of about 20 yards square on the top. This the Argentines have fortified. Beside its natural and generally impassable bogs, it has four trenches around if. On the opposite side of the swamp are dense woods, which afford shelter to the Paraguayans for their frequent depredations. It was to take that 'wood that the great battle in July last was brought

report is that they are entirely laid aside. It has been said that the mediation of the United States was about to be successful, and we hear reports here on the basis of which an Envoy Extraordinary is daily looked for from the United States. He is believed to come to extend to the belligerents the good offices of our Government. Gen. Asboth, the Minister of the United States, is about to send a United States was steamer up to Paraguay to carry disconnections.

ister of the United States, is about to send a United States war steamer up to Paraguay to carry dispatches and to facilitate the efforts of the Minister to bring about a peace. Gen. Osorio has gathered a considerable force in Brazil and has started by land for Paraguay toward Misiones; but the way is a long, dull one, and he will be long on the way. Last year an array was over eight months on that route. It is intended to send up forces from the front to make a demonstration on Paraguay on that side. A Paraguayan deserter has declared that Fort Curupaity has 2,500 men, with 50 guns of 24, 31, 68, and 80 lbs., and that the commander is Col. Allen.

The business of the country is much affected by the war, although the imports are rather increased than diminished. The Custom-House, for February, yielded an income of \$80,000. The harvest of this year has been good, and still the prices are high for all kinds of grain. In spite of the war, and in spite of a national loan, sought at 7 per cent, the national bonds are rising in-value constantly. Bonds a few months ago at 39 are now 49, with prospect of going up to 55.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SOUTH CAROLINA. THE REGISTRATION-CIRCULAR FROM GOV, ORR.

Y TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 22,-Gov. Orr has addressed a circular to the Sheriffs of the State suggesting the naming of suitable persons as Registers under the Reconstruction act. He states the qualifications required with the prescribed oath, and the names thus collected are to be furnished to Gen. Sickles. The circular concludes as follows: "I cannot too carnestly impress upon you the vital importance of promptly acting upon the request contained in this communication, and of transmitting your answer at the earliest day practicable. Here covered and covered to effort is not made cable. If an earnest and energetic effort is not made to procure the services of trustworthy citizens to discharge these respective duties, they will be per-formed by strangers who may not have a correct ap-preciation of the wants of the community."

NORTH CAROLINA. CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN RALEIGH-THE FREED-MEN EXPRESS THEMSELVES.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 22 .- A meeting of the colored people, called under the influence of Gov. Worth and other old citizens of this place, was held to-day in the Capitol grounds. Speeches were made by the Governor, Major Gales, and Mr. Battle. The colored people listened attentively and behaved decently, but before adjourning unanimously voted that they were all Republicans. Radical speakers were called at last, and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Harris, a colored man, made Radical speeches, which were loudly ap-planded. A Republican meeting is called for to-

SENATOR WILSON'S TOUR. LARGE MEETING IN RICHMOND-ENTHUSIASM OF THE

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.—Senator Wilson of Massachusetts spoke last night in the City of Richmond, from the steps of the Capitol, to one of the largest gatherings over assembled in the State, comprising some five or six thousand persons. Among the number were many members of the Legislature and other public officers, but by far the larger part of the audience was composed of colored men and women, who took the liveliest interest in the proceedings, and manifested by their frequent and emphatic expressions of approbation how heartily they sympathized with the sentiments of the distinguished speaker. Their response to the appeal of the Senator to stand by their friends, showed that they had a very clear appreciation of who in spite of the efforts now making by their late masters to the men who, almost to this very hour, have scorned and spurned them as the offscouring of the earth. The Senator ommenced by referring to the fact that he appeared there in compliance with the invitation of several members of the Legislature, and said that they would expect him to speak with entire frankness, and in that expectation he should not disappoint them. He then said that while the war was in progress he was for its vigorous prosecution, and for using all the means that God and nature had put into their hands to preserve the national life and to perpetuate the Government formed by Washington and his illustrious compeers. Thanks to God, peace
had now come, and he was for a vigorous prosecution
of peace all over the country. In continuance of his address, the Senator said that when Lee's army and the
other Rebel armies surrendered, the people of the South
carnestly asked what they were to do. They were ready
for three months to submit to any terms and conditions
the nation chose to impose. The President, contrary to
the wishes of his friends, had adopted his
fatal pelicy, and under its inspiration loyal
men were wronged, freedmen outraged, the Government
scorned, and the men who were anaious to know
what we were going to do with them gave us clearly to
understand that the question had now come to be what
they were to do with us! Great inaghter and appliance.
Congress submitted the Constitutional Amendment, and
by the fatal advice of the President the men of the
What and the constitutional Amendment, and
to the President and his policy, and the best properties
difficulty and the fermal not comply with this act, and the
Military Reconstruction the officials of the Laying down the fermal not comply with this act, and the
simple question was whether the men who believed in
this policy solvent them in Congress, or the men who
states by opposent them in Congress, or the men who
whigs, who were dragged into the Rebeillon, and the few
Jackson Democrats who never accepted the heresics of
Cashoun, to stand squarely on the Republican party.
The men who went into the Rebeillon for the purpose of
founding asiaveholding republic, the course rison of which
was to rost on their breeding hearts, were now claiming
that they were especial friends of the colored men of
the State would support the Union Republican party.
The men who went into the Rebeillon for the purpose of
founding asiaveholding republic, the course show of which
was to rost on their breeding hearts, were now claiming
then for the party of the Wallandiphams, the Seymours, and
they could car te and to perpetuate the Government formed by Washhad now come, and he was for a vigorous prosecution

THE INDIAN WAR,

GEN. HANCOCK'S EXPEDITION-WARLING MEASURES. St. Louis, April 22.—The St. Louis Democrat's cor-

respondent with Gen. Hardwick's Indian expedition gives an account of a council held at Fort Learned on the 12th inst, between Gen. Hancock and 15 Cheyenne chiefs. The council amounted to nothing, as only a part of the chiefs of the tribe were in attendance, and those present gave but an equivocal reply to Gen. Hancock. In order to make speeches to them, next day Gen. Hancock moved toward the Cheyenne Camp, and, when about half way, was met by over 300 chiefs and warriors, who impassable bogs, it has four trenches around if. On the opposite side of the swamp are dense woods, which afford shelter to the Paraguayans for their frequent depredations. It was to take that wood that the great battle in July last was brought pn. A battalion went to take it, and the hot contest by degrees became general.

There have been rumors of peace, but to-day the PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE VACANT OFFICES-NATIONAL MILITARY ASSLAM-THE SOUTHERN BAILBOADS-PERSONAL WASHINGTON, Monday, April 22, 1867.

The Civil Tenure of Office act, under present cire. cumstances, is likely to prove a source of income venience and trouble to a large number of people broughout the country, and it is the impression here, among leading men, that it will, at the next session, be materially amended or altogether repealed. Vacancies in offices, occurring during the session of the Senate, which were not filled by confirmations, will remain vacant until the next session of Congress, which it is generally conceded will not occur before December. One of the greatest sources of inconvenience arising from this fact will be in the Post-Office Department, and steps have already been taken which will prove extremely oppressive in varie ous localities. The Postmaster-General has to-day telegraphed to all the offices not provided with Postmasters for the names of the nearest offices having responsible head, with the view of discontinuing the former until such time as they can legally resume their existence by the appointment of Postmasters The number of such is greater than supposed. These circumstances, as far as known, will not interfere

with any of the Revenue offices. Secretary Seward, accompanied by his Private Secretary, left to-night for his home at Auburn. It is rumored that he intends to make a speech on the political situation of the country during his stay in tha teity.

Gen. Ord had an extended interview with the President to-day, and left the city to-night to assume his new command. The fact of his visit here has been withheld from the public. He will proceed at once to the registration of his district under the Reconstruction law.

About a dozen Senators are still in the city, detained by the consideration of the Registers under the Bankrupt law. Five were in the office of the United States Marshal at one time to-day, looking after these appointments. Senator Wade left this evening for home, preparatory to starting on the trip to the Indian country, to participate in the buffalo hunt, to occur in June. Scnators Morton and Howe will leave this city to-merrow evening, and Senator Morgan will follow on Wednesday.

The following circular has been issued and explains itself:

plains itself:

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Dissabled Volunteer Soldiers, give notice that they are now prepared to receive beneficiaries into either branches near Augusta, Maine: Milwaukee, Wisconsm: or at the Central Asylum, near Columbus, Ohio. Volunteer soldiers are admitted upon application by letter to either of the managers, whereupon blank applications will be scat tor the applicant, and, if duly qualified, transportation will be furnished him. The requirements are: First Any honorable discharge from the velunteer service. Second: Disability by wounds received or siekness contracted in the line of duty. If the applicant is unable to travel, or for other sufficient cause, relief will be farmshed under they direction of the Manager to whom application is made. The overseers of all almshouses and charity leapitals having disabled soldiers subsisting upon private beneficence are respectfully urged to report such cases to either of the Managers, as it is not fit that meritorious disabled soldiers of the nation should be supported by private or public charity. Soldiers are especially informed that the Asylums are neither hospitals nor almshouses, but homes where subsistence, care, education, religious instructions, and employment are nevelded for private or public charity. Soldiers are especially informed that the Asylums are neither hospitals nor almshouses, but homes where subsistence, care, education, religious instructions, and employment are provided for disabled soldiers by the Congress of the United States, to be paid from the forfeithres and fines of deserters from the Army. The provision is not a charity. It is a contribution by the bounty-jumpers and bad soldiers to the brave and deserving, and is their right. Soldiers having a wife, child or parent dependent upon them are not required to give up their pensions upon coming to the Asylum. Other soldiers are required to assign their pensions to the Asylum in special cases only, to be determined by the Board. Suitable compensation will be given for profitable labor in the Asylum. Good behavior, will insure the kindest treatment. Wives and children will not be cared for at the Asylum until after the soldier has shown by his ability to aid himself and them is part by his labor and steadiness that taking his family in charge will not increase his expenses to the Asylum above the cost of other helpless beneficiaries, in which cases provision will hereafter be made. BENJ. F. BUILER.

The SECRETARY OF WAR of official.

The CHEEF-JUSTICE,
The SECRETARY OF WAR, ex officies.
Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, President, Lowell, Mass.
Major-Gen. John H. Martindale, Senior Vice-President, Rochester, N. Y.

lent, Rochester, N. Y.

LAY COOKE, esq., ir., Vice-Prostdont, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Hoo, Lewis B. GUNCKEL, Secretary, Dayton, Ontos
Gov. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Springfield, Ill.
Gov. FREDERICK SMYTH, Manchester, N. H.
Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wis.
Major-Gen. John S. Cavender, St. Louis, Mo.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of this city, composed of both whites and blacks, this evening tendered to Col. John W. Forney a farewell serenade. Col. Forney leaves here to-morrow for Philadelphia, thence to New-York, from which point he will sail for Europe in the steamer Scotia, about the first of

The Democratic and Conservative City Convention to-night nominated Frank Nerhaney for Collector, S. E. Douglas for Register, and William Forsyth for Surveyor. The two last named are the present incumbents.

Acting Quartermaster-General Rucker has issued an order, reminding the officers of the Department that a large number of railroad companies are indebted to the Government for materials purchased on credit. By the terms of purchase the Government is to withhold payment of all mail transportation due to these roads, and apply the same in extinguishment of their debt. Orders are issued accordingly. Indebted railroad companies are required to present their accounts to the Quartermaster charged with the collection of their debt, and no other officer will make payment to indebted roads. The following are the officers at present assigned to this duty : Brevet-Col. J. F. Crilly, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., for indebted railroads in the Atlantic States; Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., U. S. A., New-Orleans, La., for indebted roads in the Gulf States; Brevet Lieut-Col. S. R. Hammill. A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Louisville, Ky., for all other in-

debted railroads. The following are the railroad companies indebted to the United States for purchases of military rail-

road property:

Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville; Wills Valley,
Edgefield and Kentucky; Macon and Brunswick; Montgomery and West Point; Rome, Memphis and Ohio;
Alabama and Florida; East Tennessee and disorgis;
Nashville and Chattanooga; Tennessee and Alabama
Central; Mobile and Ohio; Memphis and Charleston; Alabama and Tennessee River; Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa; New-Orleans
and Ohio; Nashville and Decatur; Western
and Atlantic; Central Southern; New-Orleans, Jackson,
and Great North-Western; Mississippi Central; Tennesseo,
and Alabama; Seima and Meridian; Virginia; Tennesseo,
and Alabama; Seima and Meridian; Virginia and Tennessee; Wilmington and Weldon; Atlantic and NorthCarolina; Western North Carolina; Petersburgh; Virroad property: and Alabama; Sekua and Meridian; Virginia and Ten-nessee; Wilmington and Weldon; Atlantic and North Carolina; Western North Carolina; Petersburgh; Vir-ginia Central; Orange and Alexandria; Alexandria, Lon-don, and Hampshire; Manassas Gap; New-Orleans, Opilousas, and Great Western; McMinuville and Man-chester; Mississippi and Tennessee; San Antonia and Mexican Gulf; Memphis and Little Rock; Knoxville and Kentucky; Norfolk and Petersburg.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 22,-On motion of Mr. Cushing, Nelson Cross of New-York, and on motion of Mr. Johnson, John L. Thomas, jr., of Maryland, were admitted attorneys and counselors of this Court.

mitted attorneys and counselors of this Court.

The United States Supreme Court to-day reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa in an admirality case, on the ground that the laws of Congress of 1783 and 1845, of the United States District Courts exclusive jurisdiction without limitation both on the rivers and lakes, or wherever ships and steamboats float and are engaged in commerce. The Court below had acted in a steamboat collision case. The Supreme Court say they flave given much consideration to this subject as there is no confined lines, the Federal jurisdiction being complete.

In the case of the steamer Bageley the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the District Court for the Eastern District of Louislans, which condemned the vessel as a blockade runner, together with the cargo, which were valued at \$200,000. She belonged to a Mobile firm, one of whom, Joshua Braydon, came North and claimed exemption from the consequence of capture on the ground that he was a loyal man throughout the war, while the other three claimed they had been pardoned by the President, and therefore should not suffer by the scizure.

The Court has set aside Monday next for the cause of the Northern Central Railroad against the Mayor and Corporation of Baitimore.

SNOW IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Snow fell last night to the depth of two or three inches in Wisconsin and Minnesota, but is fast disappearing. There is a prospect of a hard frost to-night. Weather clear and cold.